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the Appetites Strengthern the Hancles and New Years in Section 1 and interest the completion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not thicken the teeth, came bandards, or produce countripation—all other free medigaset delay. Strangther them to the teeth of the Market the Milk. Strangther than the Co. 20th 1981:

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BUSINESS CARDS

ALBERT B. TAVEL

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charm-er, that almost cheats the looking-glass.

All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

Ruskinislo, Luda

They were to bring back flowers more fra-grant far Than budding rose and blooming hawthorn

The angel of thansgiving, full of glee, Donned a big hamper half as big as he; But the collector of petitions see With a small basket.

When they returned, St. Peter, as before, Sat with his golden keys beside the door: But each appeared to be in trouble sere About his basket.

The angel of petitions bore a sack Cram full and bound uncouthly on his back; Yet even then it seemed that he had lack Of bug and basket.

THE GODDESS TCHI-NIU.

A Beautiful Legend from Chinese Literature.

In the quaint commentary accompanying the text of that hely book of Lao-tseu called Kan-ing-p'ien may be

In the quaint commentary accompanying the text of that holy book of Lao-tseu called Kan-ing-p'ism may be found a little story so old that the name of the one who first told it has been for gotten for a thousand years, yet so beautiful that it lives still in the memory of four hundred millions of people, like a prayer that, once learned, is forever remembered. The Chinese writer makes no mention of any city nor of any province, although even in the relation of the most ancient traditions such an omission is rare; we are only told that the name of the herro of the legend was Tong-yong, and that he lived in the years of the great dynasty of Han, some twenty centuries ago.

Tong-yong's mother had died while he was yet an infant, and when he became a youth of nineteen years his father also passed away, leaving him utterly alone in the world, and without resources of any sort, for, being a very poor man, Tong's father had put himself to great straits to educate the lad, and had not been able to lay be year once copper coin of his earnings. And Tong lamented greatly to find himself to great straits to educate the lead, and had not been able to lay be year once copper coin of his earnings. And Tong lamented greatly to find himself to great straits to educate the lead, and had not been able to lay be year once copper coin of his earnings. And Tong lamented greatly to find himself to great straits to educate the lead, and had not been able to lay be year once copper coin of his earnings. And Tong lamented greatly to find himself to dealy there was no one able by salt him defraying the customery rives of burial performed, and a carven tome created upon a propilous site. The poor only are friends of the poor, and almong all those whom Tong knew there was no one able by salt him defraying the expenses of the function of the poor and almong all these whom to make the could not have the could no

cunning artists and executed by skillful sculptors. And while it was yet designed only, the pious rites were performed, the silver coin was placed in the mouth of the dead, the white lanterns were hung at the door, the hely prayers were recited, and paper shapes of all things the departed might need in the land of the Genii were consumed in consecrated fire. And after the geomancers and the neuromancers had chosen a burial spotwhich no unlucky star could shine upon, a place of rest which no demon or dragon might ever disturb, the beautiful shit was built. Then was the phantom money strewn along the way, and the funeral procession departed from the dwelling of the dead, and with prayers and lamentation the mortal remains of Tong's good father were borne to the tomb.

Then Tong entered as a slave into the

Tong's good father were borne to the tomb.

Then Tong entered as a slave into the service of his purchaser, who allotted him a little but to dwell in; and thither Tong carried with him those wooden tablets, bearing the ancestral names, before which filial piety must daily burn the incense of prayer, and perform the tender daties of family worship.

Thrice had spring portuned the breast of the land with flowers, and thrice had been celebrated that festival of the dead which Sin-fanti, and thrice had Tong swept and garnished his father's tomb, and presented his fivefold offering of fruits and meats. The period of mourning had passed, yet he had not ceased to mourn for his parent. The years revolved with their moons, bringing him no hour of joy, no day of happy rest, yet he never relented his servitude, or failed to perform the rites of ancestral worship, until at last the fever of the rice fields laid strong hold upon him, and he could not arise from his couch, and his fellow-laborers thought him des-

ST. PETER AND THE BASKETS. St. Peter from the door of Heaven one day spied two young angels on their happy way For the first time to see the world in May— Both bearing baskets.

tined to die. There was no one to wait upon him, no one to care for his needs, in asmuch as slaves and servants were wholly busied with the duties of the household or the labor of the fields, all departing to toil at sunrise, and returning weary only after the sundown.

Now while the sick youth slumbered the fitful slumber of exhaustion one sultry noon, he dreamed that a strange and beautiful woman stood by him, and bent above him and touched his forehead with the long fine fingers of her shapely hand. And at her cool touch a weird sweet shock passed through him, and all his veins tingled as if thrilled by new life. * Opening his eyes in wonder, he saw yerily bending over him the charming being of whom he had dreamed, and he knew that her live hand really caressed his throbbing forehead. But the flame of the fever was gone, a delicious coolness now penetrated every fibre of his body, and the thrill of which he had dreamed still tingled in his blood like a great joy. Even at the same moment the eyes of the gentle visitor met his own, and he saw they were singularly beautiful, and shone like splendid black jewels under brows curved like the wings of a swallow. Yet their cal m gaze seemed to pass through him as light through a crystal; and a vague awe came upon him, so that the question which had risen to his lips found no utterance. Then she, still caressing him, smiled and said: "I have come to restore thy strength, and to be thy wife. Arise and worship with me."

Her clear voice had tones melodious as a bird's song, but in her gaze there was an imperious power which Tong felt he dare not resist. Rising from his couch, he was astounded to find his strength wholly restored; but the cool slonder hand which held his own led him away so swiftly that he had little time for amazement. He would have

ALBERT B. TAVEL

MAS NOW IN STORE A VERY LARGE

MAS NOW IN STO

child.

Now it soon became manifest that the boy was not less wonderful than his wonderful mother. In the third month of his age he could speak; in the seventh month he could repeat by heart the proverbs of the ages and recite the holy prayers; before the eleventh month he could use the writing brush with skill, and copy in shapely characters the precepts of Lao-tseu. And the priests of the temples came to behold him and to converse with him, and they

marvelled at the charm of the child and marvelled at the charm of the child and the wisdom of what he said, and they blessed Tong, saving: "Surely this son of thine is a glif from the Master of Heaven, a sign that the immortals love thee. May thine syes behold a hundred happy summers!"

It was in the Period of the Eleventh Moon, the flower had

happy summers?"

It was in the Period of the Eleventh Moon; the flowers had passed away, the perfume of the summer had flown, the winds were growing chill, and in Tong's home the evening fires were lighted. Long the husband and wife sat in the mellow glow, he speaking much of his hopes and joys, and of his son that was to be so grand a man, and of many paternal projects, while she, speaking little, listened to his words, and often turned her wonderful eyes upon him with an answering smile. Never had she seemed so beautiful before; and Tong, watching her face, marked not now the night waned, nor how the fire sank low, nor how the wind sang in the leafless trees without.

All suddenly Tehl arose without speaking, and took his hand in hers and led him—gently as on that strange wedding morning—to the cradle where their boy alumbered, faintly smiling in his dreams. And in that moment there came upon Tong the same strange fear that be knew when Tehl's eyes had first met his own—the vague fear that love and trust had calmed, but never wholly cast out, like unto the fear of the gods. And all unknowingly, like one yielding to the pressure of mighty invisible hands, he bowed himself low before her, kneeling as to a divinity. Now when he lifted his eyes again to her face, be closed them

And all unknowingly. like one yielding to the pressure of mighty invisible hands, he bowed himself low before her, kneeling as to a divinity. Now when he lifted his eyes again to her face, he closed them forthwith in awe, for she towered before him taller than any mortal woman, and there was a glow about her as of sinbeams, and the light of her limbs shown through her garments. But her sweet voice came to him with all the tenderness of other hours, saving: "Lo! my beloved, the hour has come in which I must leave thee; for I was never of mortal born, and the Invisible may incarnate themselves for the time only. Yet I leave with thee the pledge of our leve

Even as she ceased to speak, the great glow faded out; and Tong, re-opening his eyes, knew that she had passed away

his eyes, knew that she had passed away forover—mysteriously as pass the winds of heaven, irrevocably as the light of a flame blown out. Yet all the doors were barred, all the windows unopened. Still the child slept, smiling strangely in his sleep. Outside the darknoss was breaking; the sky was brightening swiftly; the night was past. With splendid majesty the east threw open high gates of gold for the coming of the sun; and illuminated by his coming, the vapors of morning wrought themselves into marvelous shapes of shifting colors—into forms weirdly beautiful as the silken dreams woven in the loom of Tohl Niu.—Harper's Bazar.

THE AGE OF GLASS.

An important discovery has recently seen made in the manufacture of glass hardness, within a rather wide range, may be communicated to glass, and that by very simple means. It is nothing more than the equable distribution of heat through the mass and then an equable cooling. The discovery is credi-ted to Frederic Siemens, and a full ac-count of the process appears in the

Science.

The difficulty of heating and cooling glass at an equal rate throughout is the great stumbling-block that has stood in the way of success. Without this the material was liable to crack or explode, material was liable to crack or explode, a familiar illustration of which is furnished in the breaking of a tumbler when hot water is poured into it, the danger of fracture increasing with the thickness of the glass. The application of radiant heat overcomes the first half of the difficulty, and the second is obviated by surrounding the edges with a material that prevents the heat from leaving them more rapidly than that from other them more rapidly than that from leaving them more rapidly than that from other portions. By placing the glass between plates of suitably-prepared metal the softened substance can be embossed with any wished-for design, and after leaving the mold it is four or more times as hard as ordinary glass, being in fact so "firm" in its substance that the diamond fails even to scratch it. Hence it must be

no man could discero her fingers when he mely he work, any more than he might be hold the wings of a bee vibrating in swife flight.

The seasons passed, and Tong never knew want, so well did his beautiful wife fulfill her promise, "I will proceed," and the cubes of bright silver brought by the silk merchants were piled up higher and higher in the great carven chest which Fehl had bought for the storage of the household goods.

One morning, at last, when Tong, having dhished his repnat, was about to depart to the fields. Tchi unexpectedly hade him remain, and opening he great chest, she took out of it and gave him a document written in the official characters called li-chu. And Tong, looking at it, cried out and leaped in his joy, for it was the certificate of his manumission. Tchi had secretly purchased her husband's freedom with the price of her wondrous silks.

"Thou shalt labor no more for any master." she said, "but for thy own sake only. And I have also bought this dwelling, with all which is therein, and the tea leids to the south, and the mulberry groves hard by, all of which are thines."

Then Tong, beside himself with gratefulness, would have prostrated himself in worship before her, but that ahe would sot suffer it.

Thus he was made free, and prosperity came to him with his freedom, and whatsoever he gave to the sacred earth was returned to him centupled, and his servants loved him and blessed the beautiful Tchi, so silent and yets so kindly to all about her. But the silk-loom soon remained untouched, for Tchi gave birth to a son—a boy so beautiful that Tong wept with delight when he looked upon him. And thereafter the wife devoted herself wholly to the care of the boy was not less wonderful than his wonderful mother. In the third month of his age he could speak; in the seventh month he could repeat by heart the could repeat by heart the

PYGMY ELEPHANTS.

Artist's Interesting Talk About Minla-ture Elephants, Horses and Whales. "How is that for an elephant?" said in artist, taking a green cloth from a clay model of an elephant about twelve inches in length. "Yes, it is small," he continued, "but that's just the great point in its favor. See the bone." he continued, taking up a small object phant I am making a model of. It was the famous, recently-discovered pygmy

the famous, recently-discovered pygmy slephant of Europe. Some months ago a party of French geologists, rambling through Italy, came upon great numbers of these bones, and soon identified them as a race of elephants that were pocket editions, so to speak. The largest were not as large as our sheep, and in the adult form, or eld age, much smaller than any of the baby elephants that have been exhibited in this country. Their young in turn were elephants in ministure, being about as large as a small cat, and could easily have been held upon the open palm. Herds of these pygmies were undoubtedly captured by early man, and if the circus was in existence then we can imagine a rare entertainment. What a agine a rare entertainment. What a troupe of elephants could have been marshaled in. First would appear the great mammoth, with its long coat of hair; then the dinotherium, with its in-

him tailer than any mortal woman, and there was a glow about her as of sunbeams, and the light of her limbs shown through her garments. But her sweet voice came to him with all the tenderness of other hours, saying: "Lo! my beloved, the hour has come in which I must leave thee; for I was never of mortal born, and the Invisible may incarnate themselves for the time only. Yet I leave with thee the pledge of our leve—the fair son who shall ever be to thee as faithful and as fond as thou thyself has been. Know, my beloved, that I was sent to thee even by the Master of Hesven, in reward of thy filial piety, and that I must now return to the glory of His house—I am the Goddess Tehl-Nin."

Even as she ceased to speak, the great glow faded out; and Tong, re-opening his eyes, knew that she had passed away found, while others have been discovered in various parts of Italy, and among other remains in many parts of Europe. These were real pygmies, while the so-called dwarf elephants of to day are merely elephants whose growth has been retarded in some nat-

growth has been retarded in some natural or artificial manner.

"The pygmies, however, were not all elephanta, as at this time pygmy horses roamed the slopes and valleys of North America. They were the ancestors of our present horse, and their remains have been found in such quantities that more than twenty different kinds have been recognized. The smallest of these pygmy horses was about as large as a fox, and differed considerably from our present horse. It lived in what has been termed the eccene time, and is called the cohippus. Instead of walking ou the tip of a single toe or hoof, as does the horse of to-day, it had four well-developed toes and a rudimentary fift. In a later bed of this same time is found the orchippus—a pygmy horse, been made in the manufacture of glass which bids fair to revolutionize that art as completely as the character of the iron trade has been changed in its methods by the introduction of processes for making steel cheaply on a large scale. It is in effect that any desired degree of and the splint of another in each fore-foot, and three toes behind. Following

foot, and three toes behind. Following this came other forms, as the anchithe-arim; then the nipparion, as large as a donkey, and finally the plichippus, with a single toe on each foot, is found—the direct nacestor of our great horse of to-day, in the feet of which, if one careful-ly examines, are to be found radiment-ary splint bones that are the represent-atives of the toes that were fully developed in the ancient forms. In Yale College a very complete set of these strange horses, from the pygmy form of long ago to the horse of to-day, can be seen, the result of the researches in the

seen, the result of the researches in the far West of Prof. Marsh.

"A few months ago a pygmy whale was washed ashore on the New Jersey coast, and was sent to the National Museum. In appearance it resembled the enormous finback, but instead o' being sixty or eighty feet in length and weighing several tons, it measured only nine feet in length, and was accompanied by a baby pygmy that was a little over a foot long. The pygmy whales properly belong to the Pacific Ocean, and are often seen on the California coast, but this specimen probably strayed around the Horn, and with perhaps a few companions was wandering about the Atlantic, or, as some one suggested, waiting for the canal through the Isthmus for a short cut home.

"Among the birds there is a pigmy quall—a delicate little creature, so small that the ancient Chinese used to warm their hands in cold weather by far West of Prof. Marsh.

warm their hands in cold weather by carrying a bird in each closed palm.

warm their hands in cold weather by carrying a bird in each closed palm. Among the quadrupeds the pygmy deer is perhaps the most interesting, and when seen it seems a perfect antelope in miniature. It is the cephalopierus pymeus, and is confined to South America—a most delicate and fragile little creature, being hardly twelve inches in length. The head is long and pointed, the ears short and the horns like toy ones, and very delicate and slender, being less than two inches in height, highly polished and jet black.

"Quite as much of a pygmy is the Sultana antelope, found in the hilly regions of Abyssinia. Its height at the shoulder is only fourteen inches; the horns are exceedingly thin and about four inches long. The young of these midgets of the hoofed tribe are beautiful little creatures, those of the antelope being about eight inckes long when born, and with their soft-colored fur, delicate pipe-stem limbs, large and expressive eyes, they are, perhaps, the most attractive of any of the minute animals. I have," continued the artist, "nearly all the interesting creatures in my collection, and when placed together they present a striking and interesting appearance, telling a story of the curious modifications to which the various forms of life are subject. I am going to make a model of each one for curious modifications to which the various forms of life are subject. I am going to make a model of each one for a private museum, and they are to be placed in contrast with the giants. Thus the pyguny whale will be placed beside the right whale, the small elephant next to the giant mammoth, and so on in this way the great extremes of life are shown at a glance.—N. Y. Post.

—A little kindergarten scholar com-plained to his mother that "Jamie wasn't a good boy to-day. He didn't put his hand over his eyes." "Why should he do that?" was asked. "Because teacher says we must put our hand over our eyes when she prays, and Jamie did not do it, because I looked through my fingers and saw him.—Bos-ton Post

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